intemperate language is used, I think it will not be fitting in with the dignity of this Assembly which is twenty years old, the first Day of which you celebrated only the other day. May I say that the points that these members wished to urge on the attention of the Government could have been couched in temperate language?

You spoke about Dr. K. P. Raman Pillai and another doctor who were sent for study in foreign countries. May I inform you that Drs. Raman Pillai and L. A. Ravi Varma, who were only Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department when they went up for such study, were promoted to the grade of Deputy Surgeons after their return? This was done overlooking the claims of their seniors who had no such foreign study to their credit.

Then you said that encouragement should be given to Ayurveda Vaidyans, and that Government pharmacies should be established in Nagercoil and other centres. Your remarks are noted.

Mr. Krishnan Asan said that a Council consisting of Ayurveda physicians should be formed to make suggestions for improving the administration of the Ayurveda Department. He also gave valuable suggestions for the better working of the Ayurveda College, and referred to the minimum qualifications to be possessed by pupils for admission to the College. All these remarks are noted.

There was also a reference to the working of the Government Ayurveda Pharmacy. The Pharmacy has been established for two purposes, *viz.*, (1) to impart instruction in the preparation of medicines and the treatment of in-patients, and (2) to sell medicines to the public. For the first item you will agree that a pharmacy is indispensable. The second item is under correspondence, and your remarks will be considered when deciding the question.

The accounts of the Ayurveda Department have been audited by the Account Officer, and the report has reached the Government. The report is under the scrutiny of the Government.

One member then said that encouragement should be given to Ezhava physicians. Government are giving encouragement to Ayurveda Vaidyans by the award of grants. In 1098, there were ten Ezhava Vaidyans who were enjoying grants from Government and in 1099 two more Vaidyans belonging to the Ezhava community have been given grants. Now another Ezhava Vaidyan, Kunjiraman of Chinnakkada, has been awarded a grant of Rs. 20. There are now 15 Ezhava employees in the department including Mr. Kunjiraman above referred to. Two of them are grant-in-aid Vaidyans in the first grade, 5 in the second grade and 6 in the third grade, while the other two are teachers in the Ayurveda College. Of the two, one has taken the degree of *Ayurveda Bhushan* from Madras, while the other, Mr. Govindan Vaidyan, has no examination qualification. The Government are giving Ezhavas as much encouragement as possible.

All the other points mentioned in your representation are noted.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, CO-OPERATION AND TRADE—(*Concluded*).

116. Establishment of a pottery on a commercial scale by the Government.

Mr. P. S. Narasimha Aiyar (Member, Pattanapuram taluk) stated that the development of industries in a country depended mainly on the following factors:—(1) availability of raw materials, (2) efficient labour, (3) expert advice, (4) capital, (5) business management, (6) cheap power, (7) easy transport, and (8) demand for finished products.

He stated that there was no dearth of raw materials in the country to start a number of new industries, and that, if the men available were properly trained, they would be found suitable to be in charge of the work entrusted to them. As for expert advice, it was not easy to secure the services of a suitable person without proper and careful selection. As stated in one of the bulletins of the Department of Industries, Madras, a blind faith in the expert did not conduce to the economic freedom of the workmen, nor did the point of

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view of most England-returned men indicate much breadth of economic vision. The kind of knowledge necessary for the successful working of an industry was so many-sided, that it was beyond the competence of any one ordinary man to qualify himself in every branch. Industrial efficiency was the result of co-operation among the specialists employed in the various branches. The England-returned student was usually no more than a mere technical man with a couple of years of academic experience. His idea of starting an industrial concern was by demanding a large salary and undertaking the management of every branch. That was not the fault of the student who had no practical training in the subject he was deputed to specialise in, except perhaps in some one branch of it: and when he returned he was asked to manage a whole concern to which he could hardly afford to do justice. Hence such a concern naturally and eventually failed. He said that, before starting an industry, efficient men should be put in charge of each of its branches, if it was to be run on proper lines. As for capital, there should be enough not only to cover the cost of the machinery and the construction of buildings, but also for the purchase of stores, undisposed of manufactured articles and unforeseen contingencies. Equally important was the location of the factory near the cheapest market for the raw materials, from which finished products could be despatched for sale at favourable freight. Cheap power was another important factor to be reckoned with. Another prominent question often lost sight of when starting a new industry was whether a ready market could be obtained in the face of competition. At the present time when so many new concerns had failed, it was not possible to expect the public to start new industries and the only way to get over that difficulty seemed to be that Government, when they found it possible to work a concern at a profit, should start the same themselves and work it on commercial lines. When the industry was working at a profit, it would not be difficult for Government to sell the same in due course on favorable terms to private individuals as a going concern. As the experiments conducted in the manufacture of pottery in the School of Arts were admitted to be successful, he hoped that the Government would take immediate steps to start a pottery factory on a commercial scale.

President's reply.—The Director of Industries has reported to the Government in this matter. His opinion appears to be to the effect that the starting of a pottery factory on a commercial scale by the Government is not likely to be profitable and that therefore the industry must come into being as a result of private enterprise. The Chemical Assistant is at present carrying on some research in pottery. The Director has already been requested to ascertain whether it would be desirable and useful to ask Mr. Kuehnell who was in charge of such works in Cochin to examine the stoneware mixture and the burnt stoneware and suggest improvement in regard to glazing lids for jars, etc., and also in regard to kilns. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Member.—Mr. Chacko advised me to start this industry myself. He said it would be profitable.

President.—I do not know that. That is a matter between you and Mr. Chacko.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—(*Continued*).

117. Needs of the Pattanapuram taluk.

Mr. P. S. Narasimha Aiyar (Member, Pattanapuram taluk) represented that the taluk contained large areas of swampy lands fit for paddy cultivation and said that such areas were excluded from reserved forests as per recent orders of Government. The Member prayed that such lands might be cut up into small blocks and registered in the names of the inhabitants of the taluk who would organise themselves into Co-operative Societes for the purpose. He added that the people were generally poor and requested that they might be given lands for cultivation.

The Member urged the need for opening a model agricultural farm and a model forest plantation.

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